ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ACE INHIBITOR IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

(Study at the Department of Cardiology Inpatient Care Dr.Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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Acute coronary syndrome is a condition where a reduction of blood supplied to the heart is suddenly occurred, caused by the instability of atherosclerotic plaques which are easily ruptured. The major manifestation of syndrome is chest pain for more than 20 minutes. Acute coronary syndrome is a complex condition requiring appropriate therapy for the patient. One of the therapy is ACE inhibitor.

This aims of the study was to determine the patterns of ACE inhibitor used in patients with acute coronary syndrome. It was retrospective study during July 1st, 2017 to December 31st, 2017 in the Cardiology Inpatient Unit of RSUD Dr.Soe tomo Surabaya. This results was compared with the standard (PERKI, PIONAS) and the international guideline (AHA).

From the 38 patients obtained, there were men (87%) and mostly between 55-64 years old. The most ACE inhibitor used were lisinopril (73.7%), ramipril (36.8%), and captopril (2.6%). Some patients obtained dosage regimen adjustment as well as replacement therapy based on their condition. The doses were appropriate according to guideline. Drug-related problem (DRP) that found were the interactions between ACE inhibitor and diuretics, spironolactone, and potassium supplements. The interactions was potential so need an action from pharmacist.

In conclusion, the drug utilization study of ACE inhibitors in patients with acute coronary syndromes at RSUD Dr.Soetomo Surabaya were appropriate according to guideline.

Keywords: ACE inhibitor, acute coronary syndrome, drug utilization study